In the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 31, with the following:

--As used herein, the term "single-chain antibody" refers to a polypeptide comprising a V_H domain and a V_L domain in polypeptide linkage, generally linked via a spacer peptide (*e.g.*, $[Gly\text{-}Gly\text{-}Gly\text{-}Gly\text{-}Ser]_x$; SEQ ID NO:1), and which may comprise additional amino acid sequences at the amino- and/or carboxy-termini. For example, a single-chain antibody may comprise a tether segment for linking to the encoding polynucleotide. As an example, a scFv is a single-chain antibody. Single-chain antibodies are generally proteins consisting of one or more polypeptide segments of at least 10 contiguous amino acids substantially encoded by genes of the immunoglobulin superfamily (*e.g.*, see The Immunoglobulin Gene Superfamily, A. F. Williams and A. N. Barclay, in Immunoglobulin Genes, T. Honjo, F. W. Alt, and T. H. Rabbitts, eds., (1989) Academic Press: San Diego, Calif., pp. 361-387, which is incorporated herein by reference), most frequently encoded by a rodent, non-human primate, avian, porcine, bovine, ovine, goat, or human heavy chain or light chain gene sequence. A functional single-chain antibody generally contains a sufficient portion of an immunoglobulin superfamily gene product so as to retain the property of binding to a specific target molecule, typically a receptor or antigen (epitope). Techniques for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce antibodies for use in this invention.--

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Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 31, line 30, with the following:

--The H11 library described above was constructed from a 50 kb human P1 (P1 clone 876h9, Genbank accession AC004039), containing the Interleukin-4, Interleukin-13, and kinesin-like protein-3 genes from 5q31. 20 µg P1 DNA was purified by standard method (Qiagen) (Collins *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 95:8703-8708,

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1998) and was randomly fragmented with decreasing concentrations of DNAse I (10 units / ml) in 10 mM Tris pH 7.0 / 10 mM $MnCl_2$ for 8 minutes at 15°C, extracted and precipitated. Fragments were blunted with 5 units/μg T4 polymerase for 30 min at 12°C, extracted and precipitated. Linkers containing a Sfi-1 restriction site (Link1 5'-AGCGGCCGCAGGCCATGGAGGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:2), Link2 5'-GGCCTCCATGGCCTGCGGCCGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO:3)) were ligated to target DNA with 400 units T4 DNA ligase for 2 hours at room temperature. The resulting product was electrophoresed on a 2.0% agarose gel and the size range of 100-300 bp was collected and eluted from NA-45 DEAE paper (Schleicher and Schuell, Keene, NH) 100 ng of the linker-ligated product was used as template in PCR with a nested primer LP5 (5'-GCGGCCGCAGGCCATGGA-3'; SEQ ID NO:4) with 2.5 units Pfu Polymerase/2.5 units panoTAQ for 30 cycles (94°C x 1 min, 55°C x 1 min, 72°C x 1 min). The PCR products were digested with Sfi-1 and gel purified. A positive control phage displaying the 3' exon of the IL-4 cDNA (490-612 bp) was also constructed (Yokota *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 83:5894-5898, 1986).--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 32, line 14, with the following:

--A phage display vector, pORF-1, was engineered for gene fragment phage display. It is a pHEN-1 (Hoogenboom *et al., Nucl. Acid Res.* 19:4133-4137, 1991) based vector that contains a pelB leader sequence, a 5' hexahistidine tag and a non-religatable Sfi-1 insert cloning site which is upstream and contiguous with the M13 gene III and a 3' myc epitope tag. pORF-1 was constructed by two rounds of template mutagenesis of pHEN-1 vector with primers (NSFI 5'-GCGGCCCAGCCGGCGATGGC CCAGCACCATCACCATCATCACGGGGCCATGGTGCAGCTGCAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:5); SUP 5'-TCACGGGGCCATGGGGGCCCAGGCCTCAGTCGATCGACACGG CCTCCACGGCCGCAGAACAA-3' (SEQ ID NO:6)) (Kunkel *et al. J. Biol. Chem* 263:14784-14789, 1988). The base vector contained an out-of-frame 1 kb stuffer fragment. Sfi-1 digested insert was ligated into the digested vector and optimized